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ABSTRACT

Contained in this publication is a selected bibliography of the social sciences in forestry. Material is grouped within a subject matter classification scheme which covers social sciences applied to forestry at large, forestry's productive agents, forest production, manufacturing, and marketing, trade, and demand for forest output. This classification scheme is given in outline form, progressing from the general to the specific. Each notation is alphabetized according to author within the classification scheme and is annotated for content or coverage. Publisher, date, and number of pages are reported for each. A cross reference index, used in conjunction with the subject matter classification scheme, is included as well as an appendix of theses and dissertations in process in the United States and Canada. (MA)

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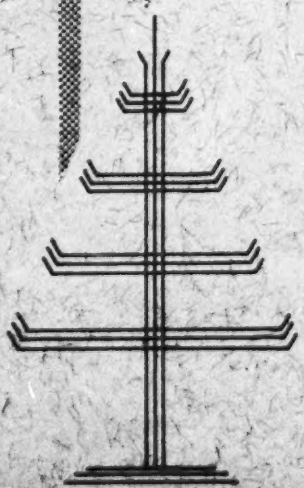
NO. 39 FEBRUARY 1976

TWO SPECIAL APPENDICES:

THESES AND DISSERTATIONS IN PROGRESS

INDEX TO SUBJECT-MATTER SCHEME



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SOCIAL SCIENCES IN FORESTRY

Subject-Matter Classification Scheme

Note: This outline is regarded as working for the most part from the general to the specific. Material covering two or more sections of this outline is classified in the most general of these sections. Material which is classifiable in any of two or more sections is classified in the most specific of these sections.

I SOCIAL SCIENCE APPLIED TO FORESTRY AT LARGE

A General principles, scope, content, method

B History, status, prospects of forestry in an area, society in an area (This section includes material on forest resources alone, as opposed to those on consumer or intermediate resources alone, for which see appropriate later sections.)
1 General
2 United States, Canada
3 Other north-temperate nations
4 South-temperate nations
5 Nations in lower latitudes

C Law, politics, policy, plan, program, and their administration
1 General
2 Public
3 Private

D Influence other than legal or political (See also IID.)
1 Taxation
a General
b Property, general and special; severance; lieu payment
c Income, inheritance, other
2 Valuation
3 Insurance
4 Social interest, value system, custom, folklore
5 Characteristics of the individual
6 Other

E Research (For research on specific topics, see those topics.)

F Professional and subprofessional affairs, education, employment of foresters

G Social and economic development

H Environmental concern

Subject-Matter Classification Scheme--Continued

II APPLIED TO FORESTRY'S PRODUCTIVE AGENTS
(See also the individual operation or type of output in III, IV, V.)

A Labor (Some material on labor will be found in IF, IV.)
- 1 General, employment, demand
- 2 Supply, union
- 3 Wage, hours, productivity, technology, return, benefit
- 4 Working condition, turnover, absenteeism, safety, insurance
- 5 Characteristics of the worker

B Owner, ownership, manager, entrepreneur (See also IC, IIC3.)
- 1 General
- 2 Public
  - a General
  - b Federal, central
  - c Regional, local
- 3 Private
  - a General
  - b Industrial
  - c Nonindustrial

C Land
- 1 General; context of supply, requirement, etc.
- 2 Description, use trend and status, interpreted description
- 3 Management, use prospect and plan, planning, marketing, tenure
- 4 Research method

D Capital
- 1 General, investment, interest, finance
  (For investment in forest production, see IIIE; for that in manufacturing, see IVA4.)
- 2 Credit

III APPLIED TO FOREST PRODUCTION (See also IIB, C.)

A Production including nontimber commodities and services
- 1 General, supply, multipurpose management
- 2 Christmas trees, greens
- 3 Range and livestock
- 4 Naval stores, maple product
- 5 Recreation and amenities
  - a General
  - b Developed recreation
  - c Wilderness
  - d Amenities
- 6 Water, soil, watershed management
- 7 Wildlife, hunting, fishing
- 8 Urban forestry

Subject-Matter Classification Scheme--Continued

III APPLIED TO FOREST PRODUCTION--Continued

B Production chiefly of timber
1 General, supply
2 Soil, site, site improvement
3 Tree regeneration and improvement
4 Intermediate cutting, pruning, stand improvement
5 Harvest cutting, rotation, cutting cycle, stocking, regulation, allowable cut
(For harvesting treated as engineering, see IVB.)

C Roads, other forest-management transportation
(For transportation in harvesting, see IVB4; in marketing, see VD.)

D Damage and protection
1 From fire
2 Prescribed burning
3 From insects
4 From other agencies
(For water damage and soil erosion, see IIIA6.)

E Decision making, planning, investment, accounting, inventorying
(For investment in general, see IID1.)

IV APPLIED TO MANUFACTURING
(For material on forestry in general, including forest land resources, see IC.)

A The industry in general
1 Status and trend
a General
b United States, Canada
c Other north-temperate nations
d South-temperate nations
e Nations in lower latitudes
2 Directory
(Includes those covering specific branches of industry.)
3 History
4 Decision making, planning, investment, accounting, inventorying
(For a specific branch of industry, see that branch, "Operation of firm"; for investment in general, see IID1.)

B Timber-harvesting industry
(Includes roundwood in general; for specific types, see IVC, "raw material." For harvesting as silviculture, see IIIB4, 5.)
1 Status and trend
2 Operation of firm
3 Utilization of the stand or tree
(For utilization of a specific product, see the branch of industry in question.)
a General
b Logging residue and its disposal
4 Transportation (Skidding, yarding, loading, hauling to mill. For transportation in forest management, see IIIC; in marketing, see VD.)

Subject-Matter Classification Scheme--Continued

IV APPLIED TO MANUFACTURING--Continued

C Wood-using industry
- 1 Lumber, allied product, pallet
  - a Industry status and trend
  - b Production, consumption, stocks, other statistics (For sawtimber, see IB, IVB; for sawlog, see IVC1d.)
  - c Operation of firm
  - d Raw material
- 2 Pulp, paper, board
  - a Industry status and trend
  - b Operation of firm
  - c Raw material
  - d By-product
- 3 Veneer, plywood, panel
  - a Industry status and trend
  - b Operation of firm
  - c Raw material
- 4 Bark, chips, other residue (See also IVB3 and the industry branch in question, "Operation of firm.")
- 5 Pole, piling, post, mine timber
- 6 Railway tie
- 7 Furniture
- 8 Charcoal
- 9 Particleboard, hardboard, fibreboard
- 10 Construction
- 11 Other wood-using industry

D Other forest industry
- 1 Decorative product
- 2 Naval stores
- 3 Maple product
- 4 Other

V APPLIED TO MARKETING, TRADE, DEMAND FOR FOREST OUTPUT
(For marketing and demand for productive agents, see II.)

A Demand (See also IF.)
- 1 General; history of consumption; consumption-production relationships
- 2 Consumption or production prospect, goal, requirement (For material on short-term requirement, see the industry in question in IV, "Industry status and trend.")
- 3 Consumer and his preference (For material on specific forest resources, see also IIIA, B.)

Subject-Matter Classification Scheme--Continued

V APPLIED TO MARKETING, TRADE, DEMAND FOR FOREST OUTPUT--Continued

B Market, marketing, trade, export, import
- 1 General
  - a General
  - b Futures, hedging
- 2 Stumpage, log
- 3 Lumber, plywood, allied products
- 4 Pulp, paper, board
  - a Product
  - b Wood raw material
- 5 Christmas trees, greens
- 6 Recreation
- 7 Other type of output (See also IIC3.)

C Price, value
- 1 General
- 2 Stumpage, log
- 3 Other type of output
- 4 Price reporting

D Transportation
(For transportation in forest management, see IIIC; in harvesting, see IVB4.)

I SOCIAL SCIENCE APPLIED TO FORESTRY AT LARGE

A DUERR, WILLIAM A., DENNIS E. TEEGUARDEN, NEILS B. CHRISTIANSEN, and SAM GUTTENBERG, EDS. Forest resource management, decision-making principles and cases. Oregon State Univ. Bookstores, Inc., Corvallis. Vol. I, viii + 466 pp.; Vol. II, iv + 446 pp. 1975.

Preliminary edition of a textbook. Result of a North American professional forestry project begun in 1966 and involving about 40 authors, to redefine forest management in terms of people, the whole range of forest resources, and modern quantitative methods.

A WARREN, A., and F. B. GOLDSMITH, EDS. Conservation in practice. John Wiley and Sons, London. 512 pp. 1974.

A collection of 30 essays written for informed laymen, students, planners, and land managers by scientists, administrators, and planners who have lectured to the Conservation Course at University College, London.

B1 PERSSON, R. World forest resources--review of the world's forest resources in the early 1970s. In English; Swedish sum. Rapporter och Uppsatser, Institutionen for Skogstaxering No. 17, 261 pp. 1974.

Forest resources of Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Pacific region, including information on natural and man-made forests. Analyzes summary tables of data on areas of forest land and volumes of standing timber for the whole world.

B2 BARNARD, J. E., and T. M. BOWERS. A preview of New Hampshire's forest resources. USDA Forest Serv. Northeastern Forest Exp. Sta. Res. Note NE-197, 5 pp. 1974.

Three inventories of the state between 1948 and 1973 showed little change in the total forest area, but significant shifts in forest type and stand size. Timber growth continues to exceed removals.

B2 BARNARD, J. E., and T. M. BOWERS. A preview of Vermont's forest resource. USDA Forest Serv. Northeastern Forest Exp. Sta. Res. Note NE-196, 6 pp. 1974.

Forest land makes up 75 percent of the total land area in Vermont; nearly one-half of the forest is beech-birch-maple.

B2 BOLSINGER, CHARLES L., and JOHN M. BERGER. The timber resources of the Blue Mountain area, Oregon. USDA Forest Serv. Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Exp. Sta. Resource Bul. PNW-57, 62 pp. 1975.

In eastern-most Oregon, where most timberland resources are publicly owned, timber quantity and forest acreage declined about 10 percent between mid-1950s and 1970.

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B2 EARLES, JACQUELINE M. Forest statistics for Louisiana parishes. USDA Forest Serv. South. Forest Exp. Sta. Resource Bul. SO-52, 85 pp. 1975.

Commercial forest area, timber inventory, growth, and cut, 1974.

B2 FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS, Forestry Dept. Report of the seventh session of the North American forestry commission. In English and Spanish. Mexico City, Seventh Session. Feb 4-8, 1974.

Status of forestry development in Canada, 18 pp., and the U.S., 1972-73, 25 pp.

B2 KINGSLEY, NEAL P. The timber resources of southern New England. USDA Forest Serv. Northeastern Forest Exp. Sta. Resource Bul. NE-36, 50 pp. 1974.

Statistical and analytical report on the second forest survey of Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts.

B2 KNIGHT, HERBERT A. A preview of "North Carolina's Timber, 1974." USDA Forest Serv. Southeastern Forest Exp. Sta. Res. Note SE-224, 4 pp. May 1975.

Fourth statewide survey of North Carolina's forest resources, completed in January 1975.

B2 PUTMAN, J. J. Timber--how much is enough? National Geographic Mag. 145(4): 484-511. 1974.

Reviews the "timber crisis" in North America and examines the uses of timber in the U.S.

B3 CASTREN, A. The outlook in forestry. Finnish Trade Rev. 1974: 8, pp. 8-9. 1974.

B3 EKLUND, R. The role of Scandinavia in the world forest economy: gradual decline or new prospects? [Publisher?] 42 pp. Helsinki. 1975.

B3 FINNISH PAPER AND TIMBER. Special issue on forests and forestry in Finland. Finnish Pap. and Timber 25(6): 1-16. 1974.

Some articles included are: Features of the development of the Finnish forest industry in the 1960s and 1970s (V. Toppari); Reforestation prospects in Finland (M.). Oksanen).

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B3 HELLES, F. Forecast for Danish forestry in the next 10-15 years. In Norwegian. Norsk Skogbruk 20(12): 34-37. 1974.

Forest area, ownership, development of labor force and staff, capital requirements, wood consumption, yield, utilization, prices and costs, and profitability.

B3 JUGOSLOVENSKA AKADEMIJA ZNANOSTI I UMJETNOSTI. A collection of articles issued on the occasion of the centenary of scientifically organized forestry in southeastern Slavonia. In Serbo-Crotian; Eng. sum. Vinkovci, Slavonski Brod, Yugoslavia. 723 pp. 1974.

29 papers on forestry and forest industry in the Slavonian oak region of Yugoslavia: forest communities of the region, ecological conditions, tree improvement, utilization of the forests, forest history, forest protection, economics of forestry and wood industry, social aspects of forest employment, etc.

B3 KERESZTESI, B. Some problems related to the development of forestry in Hungary. In Hungarian. Agartudomany Kozl. 33(2/4): 285-301. 1974.

B3 KUNGL. SKOGS-OCH LANTBRUKSAKADAMIENS TIDSKRIFT. Conditions of expansion in the forestry and forest industries sector. In Swedish. Kungl. Skogs- och Lantbruksakademiens Tidskrift 113(4/5): 272-303. 1974.

Potential effects of the population explosion on land available for forestry; prospects of short-rotation hardwood coppice to increase raw material for pulp; potential capacity of forest industries to reduce their consumption of raw materials and to concentrate on adding more value to their products; possibilities for more complete utilization of forest products by industry, including energy production from mill waste, especially waste liquor. Sweden.

B3 NAGAKI, A. Forestry and forest technology in the Chinese People's Republic. In Japanese. Ringyo Gijitsu No. 391, pp. 6-9. 1974.

A short account of forests and forestry in China, describing the administrative organization, categories of forest, forest resources, main lines of research in the various regions, etc.

B3 PIETKIEWICZ, K. Spatial planning in forestry in light of the need for protection of the natural environment. In Polish; Russian and English summaries. Sylwan 119(1): 1-10. 1975.

Past and future trends in Polish forest area in relation to population and farming activity.

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B3 RZADKOWSKI, S. The development of forestry and forest industries in southern regions. In Polish. Przemysl Drzewny 25(7): 19-23. Jul .

Poland.

B3 SAETHER, R., and A. VEIDAHL. Supply of industrial wood from different ownership groups in Norway during the period 1932-1965. In Norwegian. Tidsskrift for Skogbruk No. 3, 90 pp. Oct 1975.

Holdings are classified according to proportions of forest and agricultural land, wood increment, rural region, and municipality. Owners are classified by principal occupation and extent of employment on the rural estate.

B3 SKOGEN. Forestry--the situation today and the prospects for the future. In Swedish. Skogen 62(3): 99-159. 1975.

Brief background papers for a Swedish "forest week" concerned chiefly with the threatening gap between the supply of wood and the demand for it by the forest industries.

B3 SOZIALISTISCHE FORSTWIRTSCHAFT. Special number on forestry in Poland. In German. Sozialistische Forstwirtschaft 25(3): 65-91. 1975.

Ten papers by Polish authors on aspects of Polish forestry.

B3 SUTTON, W. R. J. The forest resources of the U.S.S.R., their exploitation and their potential. Commonwealth Forestry Rev. 54(2): No. 160: 110-138. Jun 1975.

Despite considerable expansion of the particleboard and pulp and paper industries, exports may not be possible in the future because of the rise in domestic demand. The supply of coniferous sawn timber will be most critical.

B3 TUBBS, C. R. Woodlands: their history and conservation. In Conservation in Practice, A. Warren and F. B. Goldsmith, Eds. Pp. 131-143. 1974.

Early woodland management and conservation, the planting era, and conservation of the present woodland, Great Britain.

B4 NEW ZEALAND FOREST SERVICE. Forestry development plan for Otago planning district. New Zealand Forest Serv., Wellington. 1974.

I SOCIAL SCIENCE APPLIED TO FORESTRY AT LARGE

Estimates of future forestry activity and the resulting availability of wood for industrial development. Effect of alternative management regimes on future wood supply, profitability, and benefits from regional development.

B4 VAN NIEKERK, D. J. T. An analysis of timber supply and demand trends in South Africa. South African Jour. of Forestry No. 91, pp. 5-13. 1974.

Revision of the analysis of timber-consumption trends published in 1968; analysis of the present and potential future supply of roundwood from existing South African plantations.

B5 BURGOS, F., and A. VILLA. Forestry in Mexican socio-economic development. In Spanish; Eng. sum. Sub-Secretario Forestal y de la Fauna, Mexico. Bul. No. 5. Nov 1974.

Mexican forestry problems are analyzed in relation to economic and social conditions in the rural areas, to land ownership, and to traditional forest-management systems. New techniques are proposed for a partial solution.

B5 HANDEL-MAZZETTI, P. Forestry and lumber industry of Malaysia. In German. International Holzmarkt 65(21): 1-4. Oct 1974.

B5 HOWLETT, DUNCAN. Forestry in the future of Brazil. American Forests 81(11): 14-17, 44-45. Nov 1975.

The rapidly-moving forest development of Brazil: its government programs, forestry-education institutions, and technology.

B5 LESLIE, A. J. Economic problems in tropical forestry. In French. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Forestry Dept., Rome. 42 pp. 1974.

Economic analysis of forest product supply and demand, forest product marketing and price determination. Methods of calculating capital requirements, forestry cost and returns, and value of standing merchantable timber.

B5 LUANG SAMAN WANAKIT. Destruction of the forest and the existence of a nation. In Thai. The Vanasarn 33(2): 135-140. Apr-Jun 1975.

Thailand.

B5 RAHMAN, RADZUAN ABDUL. The economics of the timber industry in West Malaysia: a case study. Dissertation, Ph.D. Cornell Univ. 1975.

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Econimics of timber production in West Malaysia; cost structure of wood-using plants as a function of capacity; possible trade-off between excessive liquidation of timber resources and a more restrained approach. Analysis offered as a starting point for policy formation.

B5 READER, ROITZSCH J., and F. B. ZENNY. Report to the government of Upper Volta on forestry planning, policy, and legislation. In French. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome. 233 pp. 1974.

Forestry-economic aspects, especially the situation of forest industry, including wood supply and demand, imports, exports, and prices. Forest resources; forest institutions; general situation of forestry development, 1967-76.

B5 SACHTLER, M. Some results of the forest survey in the Dominican Republic and conclusions regarding the future development of Dominican forestry. In German; Eng. sum. Mitteilungen der Bundesforschungsanstalt fur Forst- und Holzwirtschaft No. 99, pp. 95-118. 1974.

B5 SILVERSIDES, C. R. Impact of forestry mechanization on social structure. In English and Spanish. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Forestry Dept., North American Forestry Commission, Mexico City, Feb 4-8, 1974. 15 pp. 1974.

C1 BITTIG, B. Relationship of forest policy to political economy. In German. Jour. Foret Suisse 125(7): 435-444. Jul 1974.

C1 HEEG, B. The social function of forests in forest policy. In German. Forst Holzwirt 29(24): 523-529. Dec 25, 1974.

C1 KIRKLAND, A. Management, classification, and zoning of New Zealand indigenous forests. New Zealand Jour. of Forestry 20(1): 28-43. 1975.

A method for translating the proposed broad indigenous-forest policy into detailed regional working plans.

C1 KUUSELA, K. The energy policy background of forest policy. In Finnish. Economic Rev. 1974: 3, pp. 3-9. 1974.

C2 BAJRACHARYA, KESHAR MAN. Economics of forest policies and plans in India with special reference to Uttar Pradesh. Dissertation, Ph.D. State Univ. of New York, Syracuse. 276 pp. 1974.

I SOCIAL SCIENCE APPLIED TO FORESTRY AT LARGE

Forest policies, sectoral plans and forest working plans in India in general and in Uttar Pradesh State in particular--when examined in light of social-welfare goals--are deficient in many respects. Intensive interviews, questionnaires, and field observation in northern India showed that 3 obstacles--ideological, organizational, and institutional--are inhibiting the forest department in formulating sound economic policies and plans.

C2 BRIZEE, CLARENCE W. Judicial review of U.S. Forest Service land management decisions, Part II. Jour. of Forestry 73(8): 516-519. Aug 1975.

Second of a two-part article (first section, report in issue No. 7, appeared in the July Journal) discussing court decisions affecting Forest Service land management.

C2 CONWAY, M. J. A proposed policy for indigenous state forest. New Zealand Jour. of Forestry 20(1): 16-27. 1975.

Proposes more weight be given to changing public attitudes toward indigenous forests. Forest policy must be guided by public opinion, which in turn must take note of professional forestry expertise and argument.

C2 DAVIDSON, J. M. Countryside conservation: some national perspectives. In Conservation in Practice, A. Warren and F. B. Goldsmith, Eds. Pp. 377-391. 1974.

Legislation for national parks in Great Britain.

C2 FORET PRIVEE FRANCAISE. The National Forest Fund wants to encourage hardwood planting. In French. Foret Privee Francaise No. 98, pp. 7, 9, 19. 1974.

Change in French government policy toward private forestry, whereby assistance to owners formerly for planting softwoods, poplars, or walnuts, is extended to beech, oak, maple, ash, and cherry.

C2 FORST UND HOLZWIRT. The bill for a federal forest law passed by the West German Federal Parliament. In German. Forst- und Holzwirt 29(23): 508-517. 1974.

Text of the recently enacted federal law for the Conservation of Forests and Promotion of Forestry; comments on some of the changes made in the earlier draft. The law came into effect on January 1, 1975.

C2 HEEG, B. The functional pattern of forest policy as a basis of modern forest legislation. In German. Forst Holzwirt 29(21): 455-456. Nov 10, 1974.

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C2 IWAKAWA, S. Revision of forest laws and forest organization systems by Japanese congress. In Japanese. Norin Kinyu 27(6): 52-56. Jun 1974.

C2 LA PAGE, WILBUR F. Citizen participation in national forest recreation policy development. Dissertation, Ph.D. State Univ. of New York, Syracuse. 203 pp. 1975.

A review of the recent evolution of citizen participation in public agency decision making, and an examination of some basic assumptions about public involvement, its satisfactions for those who participate, and their confidence in agency capabilities.

C2 MARTY, ROBERT. Comprehensive analysis of public forestry project and program alternatives. Jour. of Forestry 73(11): 701-704. Nov 1975.

A method of analysis is suggested that identifies 7 different characteristics of forestry project and program alternatives as an improved basis for decision making.

C2 NEW ZEALAND FOREST SERVICE. Forestry encouragement grants. Information Series, New Zealand Forest Serv. No. 58, 7 pp. 1974.

Revised edition of guide to the Forestry Grants Regulations in New Zealand, with the 1974 amendments.

C2 PIESNACK, J. Fundamental problems of the condition of the forest and the achievement of full productivity of forests in East Germany. In German. Sozialistische Forstwirtschaft 25(2): 38-41. 1975.

Measures being introduced in the state forests to implement government policy of increasing supplies of raw materials. Emphasis on intensive management, damage control, and full utilization of timber.

C2 POSTIGLIONE, A. Evolution of the law on civil rights--transfer of responsibility to the regions. In Italian; French sum. Annali, Accademia Italiana di Scienze Forestali 23, pp. 175-217. 1974.

History of civil rights in the use of forest and agricultural land in Italy from Roman times up to the formation of the Kingdom of Italy in the 19th century. Legislation since the first comprehensive national law regulating such civil rights (1924).

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C2 TOWLER, R. W. Forestry in national parks. Quart. Jour. of Forestry 69(3): 129-136. Jul 1975.

Policy issues concerning activities of the forest industry in U.K. national parks include conflict with agriculture, effect of logging on the landscape, and economic implications of measures taken by park authorities to control the industry.

C2 USDA FOREST SERVICE. (1) A summary (draft) of the program and assessment, (2) an assessment (draft) of the nation's renewable resources, (3) a program (draft) of the Forest Service for the nation's renewable resources, as required by the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974. USDA Forest Service (1) 129 pp.; (2) 385 pp.; (3) 597 pp. Aug 1975.

Documents for public review, written in response to the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (Humphrey-Rarick Act). This act calls for long-range plans, updated at 5- to 10-year intervals, to insure adequate supplies of forest and range resources in the U.S. while maintaining environmental integrity. The documents describe eight alternative long-term Forest Service programs, each of which includes an alternative for managing each of these specific resources: outdoor recreation opportunities, wilderness areas, wildlife and fish habitat, range, timber, land and water, human and community development. Environmental impacts are evaluated, and the whole analysis is backed by resource descriptions and by estimates of the present and prospective demand and supply situation for each resource.

C2 VANGEROW, H. H. A modern forest law for Bavaria. In German. Holz-Zentralblatt 101(24): 323-325. 1975.

Comments on the new forest law for Bavaria in force since January 1, 1975. The law proclaims the principle of equality of the economic, ecologic, and social functions of forests.

C3 CLEPPER, HENRY. Crusade for conservation. (Foreword by Samuel T. Dana.) American Forests 81(10): 19-114. Oct 1975.

The centennial history of the American Forestry Association.

D1b FRAZER, E. C. III. Ad valorem taxes in the southeast. Consultant 20(1): 12. Jan 1975.

Taxation of forest lands in Georgia.

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D1b GREENE, J. C., JR. Connecticut's forest tax law. Consultant 20(1): 10-11. Jan 1975.

D1b KLEMPERER, W. DAVID. Forest yield taxes--pro and con. The North. California Rev., Center for Business and Economic Res. California State Univ., Chico. Pp. 12-16. Summer 1975.

Pros and cons of yield taxes; question of yield-tax rate.

D1b NIEMI, K. C. Timber tax in the state of Washington. Consultant 20(1): 19-22. Jan 1975.

D1b SIEGEL, W. C. Forest tax trends in nine Louisiana parishes. USDA Forest Serv. South. Forest Exp. Sta. Res. Pap. SO-102, 12 pp. 1974.

Two principal taxes affect woodland owners in Louisiana--the ad valorem tax on forest property, and the severance tax on harvested timber. Updated time series for nine sample parishes (counties) indicate that average assessment, millage, and taxes are rising.

D1b SOLINSKY, D. Taxation of timber in California. Consultant 20(1): 7-9. Jan 1975.

D1b SUTHERLAND, C. F., JR. The forest property tax law in western Oregon--alternatives for the small woodlands owner, 1974. Oregon State Univ., Agric. Exp. Sta. Publ. 425, 10 pp. Nov 1974.

D1c CAMPBELL, JOHN. Can private forestry survive high capital taxation? Quart. Jour. of Forestry 69(4): 195-201. Oct 1975.

In spite of the 1972 restatement of forestry policy, recent changes in capital taxation, aimed at the redistribution of wealth within British society, have been introduced without adequate consultation with forestry interests.

D1c HODAPP, W. Study of the financial effects of a possible raising of the sales tax on forest products in order to promote forestry. In German. Forst Holzwirt 29(18): 390, 392, 394-395. Sep 25, 1974.

D1c PRICE, C. The new taxes--a detached view. Quart. Jour. of Forestry 69(1): 55-65. 1975.

Likely economic effects of the proposed capital-transfer tax on forestry in the U.K. Such a tax would encourage rotations yielding less than maximum annual timber production, militate against achieving the aesthetic benefits of mature forests, discourage hardwood planting, and possibly cause a switch to farming, where only the land value would be taxed.

I SOCIAL SCIENCE APPLIED TO FORESTRY AT LARGE

D2 CLIFTON, T. The appraisal of timber, timberland, and reproduction land in Idaho for assessment purposes. Consultant 20(1): 13-18. Jan 1975.

D2 KISLOVA, T. A. Valuation of forest resources. In Russian. Lesnoi Zhurnal 17(4): 130-134. 1974.

Discussion of the controversy in the USSR over whether forests should be regarded as land estate or as timber growing stock.

D2 STREYFFERT, T. Evaluation of a forest property. In Swedish; Eng. sum. Sveriges Skogvardsforbund Tidskrift 73(1): 47-86. 1975.

D3 ONUMA, S. Forest insurance. In Japanese. Ringyo Gijitsu 9: 10-13. Sep 1974.

D4 KRECMER, V. The useful social functions of forests. In German. Internationale Zeitschrift fur Landwirtschaft 6: 678-683. 1974.

D6 BUNDY, J., and B. NYFELT. Public relations for forestry. In Swedish. Skogen 61(8): 329, 331-332. Jun 1974.

D6 SCHWEIZERISCHE ZEITSCHRIFT FUR FORSTWESEN. Forests and tourism. In German; French sum. Schweizerische Zeitschrift fur Forstwesen 126(2): 112-173. 1975.

Proceedings of a conference at Interlaken, Switzerland, in October 1974, organized by the Arbeitsgemeinschaft fur den Wald and concerned mainly with foreign tourism in Switzerland. Papers include: Forests and tourism from the forester's viewpoint (L. Lienert); The forest as a necessary element in a new form of tourism (M. H. Ravussin); Some thoughts on the problem of conserving the area of forest land (E. Krebs).

D6 TOTH, S. Public opinion poll in forestry for examining the recreational function of forests. In Hungarian; Eng. sum. Erdo 23(9): 385-391. Sep 1974.

F ALLGEMEINE FORSTZEITSCHRIFT. Career prospects for foresters. In German. Allgemeine Forstzeitschrift 30(8): 159-176. 1975.

Openings for trained foresters in W. German public and private agencies and in the international organizations. Recruitment, promotion, and other personnel practices.

I SOCIAL SCIENCE APPLIED TO FORESTRY AT LARGE

F AMMER, U. The objects and aims of landscape management within the framework of academic forestry training. In German; Eng. sum. Forstwissenschaftliches Centralblatt 94(1): 1-9. 1975.

Defines landscape planning, forest policy, recreation management, etc. and discusses the training in the relevant sub-disciplines desirable and available in forestry courses.

F BACHELARD, E. P. Professional forestry and land management. Australian Forestry 38(1): 65-71. Jun 1975.

Chances in society's demands from forests require professional foresters to continually identify, adapt to, and initiate changes in land management. Foresters must recognize and develop the skills peculiar to their profession and seek outside help from other professionals.

F COZZO, D. Forestry education in Latin America: a critical examination of the present position. In Spanish. Revista Forestal Argentina 18(4): 114-120. 1974.

History and present situation of forestry education: curricula, job prospects for foresters, supply of foresters, related problems.

F FISCHER, F. The tasks of the academically trained forester, and his training. In German. In Landschaftsschutz und Umweltpflege, Verlag Huber and Company, Switzerland. Pp. 346-363. 1974.

Chief tasks of trained academic foresters; tasks likely to be changed, extended, or reduced; new duties, especially in landscape conservation and planning, protection of the environment, and public relations; implications for forestry training and education. Switzerland.

F FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS, Forestry Dept. Report of the seventh session of the FAO advisory committee on forestry education, Hyvinkaa, Finland, August 14-16, 1974. In English, Spanish, and French. 1974.

Review of FAO's forestry training activities and education programs in forest industry in various countries.

F HALUPA, L. Social political survey of forestry professionals associated with agricultural cooperatives. In Hungarian. Erdo 12(10): 459-464. Oct 1974.

F JOHNSON, N. Training forest entomologists to meet world needs in the next decade. In English, Spanish and French. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Forest Resources Division. FAO/IUFRO World Technical Consultation on Forest Diseases and Insects, New Delhi. 3 pp. 1975.

I SOCIAL SCIENCE APPLIED TO FORESTRY AT LARGE

F MEHLS, H. H. Forestry training in lower Saxony. In German. Forstlische Mitteilungen 27(18): 328, 330. Sep 1974.

F OVINGTON, J. D. Continuing education in forestry for a world environment of rapid technological, economic, and social change. Australian Forestry 38(1): 49-58. Jun 1975.

Continuing education is seen as a means of overcoming the danger of professional obsolescence and ensuring that forestry practice both adjusts to, and influences, changing social attitudes toward forestry.

F RICHARDS, B. N., and B. J. F. JAMES. Continuing education for forest managers. Australian Forestry 38(1): 59-64. Jun 1975.

Universities offering professional degree courses have a responsibility for continuing education in the subject areas covered in their undergraduate curricula. However, the responsibility for continuing education must be shared by employing agencies and professional societies.

F ROCHE, LAURENCE. Major trends and issues in forestry education in Africa; a view from Ibadan. Commonwealth Forestry Rev. 54(2): No. 160: 166-175. Jun 1975.

Role of African university departments of forestry in socio-economic development and the maintenance of environmental values.

F SWELLENGREBEL, E. J. G. Cooperation between forester and landscape architect. In Dutch. Nederlands Bosbouw Tijdschrift 46(11): 215-224. 1974.

Development of a plan for collaboration between the forester and the landscape architect in establishing a forest complex.

G FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS, Forestry Department. Forestry development planning activities of FAO, Secretariat note. In English and Spanish. North American Forestry Commission, Seventh Session, Mexico City, Feb 4-8, 1974. 5 pp. 1974.

Review of regular training programs for development planning; technical assistance supplied to forest-industry development projects.

G SHAH, S. A. Forestry as an instrument of social change. In English; German and French summaries. The Indian Forester 101(1): 511-516. Sep 1975.

I SOCIAL SCIENCE APPLIED TO FORESTRY AT LARGE

Forestry has a vital role to play in meeting some of the basic needs of society. Activities associated with forestry have the potential of increasing the earnings of the tribal communities and other backward segments of the population. Thus forestry can be called upon to reduce the disparity between the "haves" and the "have-nots" and can serve as a powerful instrument of social change.

G SUKHAPHAND, BUMRUNG. Agricultural development as a check against forest encroachment. In Thai. The Vanasarn 33(1): 61-62. Jan/Mar 1975.

G VAN MAYDELL, H. J. The importance of the timber trade in developing tropical forest zones. Economics, Institute for Scientific Cooperation, German Federal Republic No. 8, pp. 42-54. 1974.

Role of timber trade in developing countries in the tropics: tropical forest zones; tropical timber as a commodity; the structure of trade--local, export, and domestic; the transportation problem; employment aspects of trade; its function in relation to national development policies and the risks of detriment to those policies; measures of state control.

H CALDER, S. W. Environmental impact statements for forest operations. Australian Forestry 37(3): 199-207. Mar 1975.

Approach adopted by one Australian state forest service for developing environmental impact statements; reference to experience in the U.S.

H HONING, F. W. Environmental policies and pesticide legislation. In English, Spanish, and French. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Forest Resources Division. FAO/IUFRO World Technical Consultation on forest diseases and insects, New Delhi. 8 pp. 1975.

Government environmental policy relating to pesticide legislation, with special reference to the U.S.

II APPLIED TO FORESTRY'S PRODUCTIVE AGENTS

A1 IRLAND, LLOYD C., ED. Manpower--forest industry's key resource. Papers presented at the 39th Industrial Forestry Seminar, May 20-24, 1974. Yale Univ. School of Forestry and Environmental Studies Bul. No. 86, 242 pp. 1975.

A dozen or so authors discuss labor supply, training, safety and insurance, unions, productivity, turnover, and research. U.S. and Canada.

A1 SCOTT, D. A. The use of psychology in logging research. Pulp and Pap. Mag. of Canada 76(6): 61-65. Jun 1975.

Psychological research could increase understanding about the human input to wood-harvesting systems. This could be expected to lead to better methods for selecting, training, and placing loggers, measuring their performance, and increasing their productivity.

A1 WALL, BRIAN R., and DANIEL D. OSWALD. A technique and relationships for projections of employment in the Pacific Coast forest products industries. USDA Forest Serv. Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Exp. Sta. Res. Pap. PNW-189, 49 pp. 1975.

Predicting forest-industry employment.

A2 KASAHARA, Y. Post-war development of private forest labor movement in Japan. In Japanese. Forest Economy 27(11): 1-11. Nov 1974.

A3 ALLGEMEINE FORSTZEITSCHRIFT. Piece-rate and premium systems for logging and other forest work. In German. Allgemeine Forstzeitschrift 30(7): 133-150. 1975.

A special issue, including: Premium wage systems in logging (K. Dohrer); Can area piece rates be fair as regards performance? (U. Lienert); Aids in determining standard times (E. U. Kopf).

A3 KAHALA, M. Wage payment methods in forest work in different countries. In Finnish; Eng. sum. Metsatehon Katsaus 1974: 18, 4 pp.

A3 KAMINSKI, E., and E. LENART. Analysis of labor productivity by a gang during logging in Z forest district in 1972. In Polish; Russian and English summaries. Sylwan 118(8): 17-27. 1974.

The mechanized gang gave increases of 20 - 25 percent in labor productivity over the traditional methods, but gang operation is seen only as a temporary stage, transitional towards much more modern and productive logging systems.

II APPLIED TO FORESTRY'S PRODUCTIVE AGENTS

A3 PENTTILA, SIMO, and JOUKO HAMALAINEN. Daily earnings and work output in piece rate planting in Finland, 1972. In Finnish; Eng. sum. Institutum Forestale Fenniae, Helsinki. Folia Forestalia 221, 32 pp. 1975.

Daily earnings in relation to characteristics of (1) the worker, (2) planting stock and method, (3) site-preparation and planting conditions. Current piece rates penalize the worker on difficult sites.

B2b FAIRFAX, SALLY K. Public involvement and the Forest Service. Jour. of Forestry 73(10): 657-659. Oct 1975.

There are limits on an executive agency's ability to maximize public involvement and still be responsive to other goals. These limitations give insight into some misconceptions surrounding Forest Service efforts to "inform and involve" the public.

B2b ROBINSON, GLEN O. The Forest Service--a study in public land management. Resources for the Future, Inc., Johns Hopkins Univ. Press. 358 pp. 1975.

Organization, decision-making processes, and management responsibilities of the Forest Service and its forerunners from 1876 to the present.

B2b SIMMONS, I. G. National parks in developed countries. In Conservation in Practice, A. Warren and F. B. Goldsmith, Eds. Pp. 393-407. 1974.

The concept of national parks; examples and comparisons from the U.S., Canada, Japan, and England and Wales. Importance of the parks.

B2c HEINO, JAN. City-owned forests in Finland with special reference to outdoor recreation. In Finnish; Eng. sum. Institutum Forestale Fenniae, Helsinki. Folia Forestalia 223, 47 pp. 1974.

A canvass of all Finnish cities reveals that they own 120,000 hectares of forest land. Of this, 78,000 hectares are timber forest; 36,000 are in-lying multiple-use forests, where timber practices are modified in favor of recreation; 6,000 are park lands not used for timber.

B3a BALMAN, F. E., and A. G. DOLAN. Economic survey of private forestry: England and Wales. Establishment costs. Twenty-First Annual Rep. for Forest Year 1972; Twenty-Second Annual Rep. for Forest Year 1973. Oxford Univ., Forest Economics Section, Dept. of Forestry. 73 pp.; 64 pp. 1974; 1975.

II APPLIED TO FORESTRY'S PRODUCTIVE AGENTS

B3a BALMAN, F. E., and A. G. DOLAN. Economic survey of private forestry income and expenditure: England and Wales. Sixth Rep. for Forest Year 1972; Seventh Rep. for Forest Year 1973. Oxford Univ., Commonwealth Forestry Institute. 44 pp.; 48 pp. 1974.

B3a KINGSLEY, NEAL P., and JAMES C. FINLEY. The forest-land owners of Delaware. USDA Forest Serv. Northeastern Forest Exp. Sta. Resource Bul. NE-38, 19 pp. 1975.

Report on a mail canvass of private owners, made in conjunction with the second forest survey of Delaware by the USDA Forest Service. Trends in forest-land ownership; attitudes and intentions of owners; timber management; timber harvesting; recreation use.

B3a MEXICO Y SUS BOSQUES. The private forest sector in Finland. In Spanish. Mexico y sus Bosques 13(4): 37-40. Jul/Aug 1974.

B3a VOGEL, P. Present role of the private forest. In German. Jour. Foret Suisse 125(11): 808-812. Nov 1974.

B3c FRAZER, E. C. The feasibility of small forest ownership. Consultant 20(2): 36-39. Apr 1975.

B3c GREIG, J. E. Logging laws and the small landowner. Consultant 20(2): 43-45. Apr 1975.

B3c HAHTOLA, K. Forest cooperatives in West Germany. In Finnish. Teho 1/2: 37-39. 1975.

B3c HOLEMO, FRED J., and E. EVAN BROWN. A profile of the private, non-industrial forest landowner in Georgia's coastal plain. Georgia Forest Res. Pap. No. 82, 17 pp. Georgia Forest Res. Council, Macon. Sep 1975.

Nonindustrial private owners, who hold three-fourths of all commercial forest land in Georgia's coastal plain, look to their timber primarily as a source of income. But most of them regard timber as too unproductive an investment to warrant outlays of time or funds for any measures except harvesting for sale. This predominantly negative attitude toward any form of forestry intensification presages a timber-supply problem.

B3c HURSKAINEN, J., and A. REUNALA. Development of regional cooperation of private forest owners in Finland. In Finnish; Eng. sum. Silva Fennica 8(4): 225-241. 1974.

II APPLIED TO FORESTRY'S PRODUCTIVE AGENTS

B3c JARVELAINEN, VELI-PEKKA. Forestry behavior of private forest owners in Finland. In Finnish; Eng. sum. Institutum Forestale Fenniae, Helsinki. Folia Forestalia 222, 190 pp. 1974.

Characteristics of owners and their holdings; owners' behavior as timber sellers; timber-growing practices; owners' attitudes toward government forest programs and policy; regional variations in the foregoing matters.

B3c MAKELA, J. Readiness of Finnish forest owners to cooperate. In Finnish; Eng. sum. Teho 10: 24-26. 1974.

B3c MAKELA, J. Variation among Finnish forest owners with respect to readiness for cooperation. In Finnish. Tyotehoseuran Julkaisuja 175, 68 pp. Helsinki. 1975.

B3c SCHWEIZERISCHE ZEITSCHRIFT FUR FORSTWESEN. Small private forests in Switzerland. In German, French and Italian; French and German summaries. Schweizerische Zeitschrift fur Forstwesen 126(11): 805-850. 1974.

A collection of papers, including: The forester as adviser to the small holder (B. Moreillon; In French; German sum.); The contemporary role of small forest holdings (P. Vogel; In German; French sum.); Management of private forests in Appenzell Ausserrhoden (R. Ehrbar; In German; French sum.).

B3c VESIKALLIO, H. Rationalization of forest work through regional cooperation in private forestry. In Finnish; Eng. sum. Helsingin yliopiston Kansantaloudellisen Metsaekonomian Laitos, Tiedonantoja No. 2, 40 pp. Helsinki. 1975.

B3c VESIKALLIO, H. Regional cooperation in farm forestry: possibilities for controlling the costs of wood harvesting and silvicultural operations. In Finnish; Eng. sum. Acta Forestalia Fennica 135, 51 pp. 1974.

Costs of harvesting and silvicultural operations in 9 regions of Finland were calculated for 3 alternative management models: (1) separate management and ownership for each forest unit; (2) joint management and separate ownership for forest units in each region; and (3) joint management and joint ownership for forest units in each region.

C2 SHERMAN, ROGER L., NEIL C. SHROPSHIRE, PAUL S. WILSON, and ALBERT C. WORRELL. Open-land policy in Connecticut. Yale Univ., School of Forestry and Environmental Studies Bul. No. 87, 67 pp. 1974.

II APPLIED TO FORESTRY'S PRODUCTIVE AGENTS

Review and analysis of the many explicit and implicit policies--often conflicting policies--bearing on the use of nonurban lands, with special reference to forest lands.

C3 ARMSTRONG, FRANK H. Valuation of Vermont forests 1968-1974. Univ. of Vermont, Dept. of Forestry. 27 pp. Jun 1975.

Nearly a third of Vermont's individually owned timberland changed hands in the past 7 years. In 1968, average price was $163 per acre and average parcel size was 80 acres. By 1974, the former figure had increased steadily to $402; the latter had fallen steadily to 45 acres.

C3 BEIHEFT ZU DEN ZEITSCHRIFTEN DES SCHWEIZERISCHEN FORSTVEREINS. Principles and directives for deciding on applications for the clearing of forest land. In French. Beiheft zu den Zeitschriften des Schweizerischen Forstvereins No. 53, 88 pp. 1974.

Revised and expanded version of the official Swiss guidelines already published in 1966 as No. 38 in the same series. The principles are those of forestry and law.

C3 COOK, R. A. Forestry in rural land-use planning. In English and Spanish. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Forestry Dept., North American Forestry Commission, Mexico City, Feb 4-8, 1974. 59 pp. 1974.

C3 MIEGROET, M. Towards a strategy for open spaces. In French; German sum. Schweizerische Zeitschrift fur Forstwesen 126(2): 89-111. 1975.

Problems of the use and planned development of open space in Belgium; data on the gradual diminution of all kinds of open space since 1856.

C3 MUNRO, D. M. Land capability survey. Quart. Jour. of Forestry 69(3): 137-141. Jul 1975.

Application of ecological methods to rural land-use planning. Conflicting interests of agriculture, forestry, recreation, industry, and conservation.

C3 SCHWEITZER, DENNIS L., DAVID M. FREEMAN, and RICHARD M. ALSTON. Ensuring viable public land-use decisions. Jour. of Forestry 73(11): 705-707. Nov 1975.

II APPLIED TO FORESTRY'S PRODUCTIVE AGENTS

Because decisions of public land managers are subject to public scrutiny, they are tentative. Demonstrating technical credibility, structuring decision processes in ways that minimize conflicts among special interest groups, and favoring alternatives that permit future changes in direction reduce the chance that such decisions will be reversed.

D1 GREGERSEN, H. M. Effect of inflation on evaluation of forestry investments. Jour. of Forestry 73(9): 570-572. Sep 1975.

A valid comparison of investments requires that all revenues and costs be expressed either in real terms or in terms of current values.

D1 PANT, M. M. Benefit-cost analysis--a possibly overemphasized criterion in forestation evaluations. In English; German and French summaries. The Indian Forester 101(7): 367-384. Jul 1975.

Benefit-cost analysis is a useful tool for evaluating projects. However, there are countless positive externalities, such as soil and water conservation and aesthetic values, which are generated by the forest and which should be accounted for.

D1 PEKER, H. Methods and possibilities of forest financing in Turkey. In German; Eng. sum. Mitteilungen Bundesforschungsanstalt Forst Holzwirtschaft 100: 67-95. Oct 1974.

III APPLIED TO FOREST PRODUCTION

A1 BLUDOVSKY, Z. Economic problems of multiple-use forest management. In Czech; Russian, German, and English summaries. Lesnictvi 20(1): 1-11. 1974.

There is no real economic conflict between timber and other forest values. In almost all cases, inefficient management will damage all forest values equally, while efficient management employing rationalization and mechanization to maximize timber production will simultaneously enhance nontimber values.

A1 BONDO-ANDERSEN, A., H. HAAKENSTAD, J. HEINO, and L. KARDELL. Forestry and recreation in the Scandinavian countries, with examples from the surroundings of their capital cities. In Swedish. Rapporter och Uppsatser, Institutionen for Skogsskotsel No. 6, 63 pp. 1974.

Forest recreation near Copenhagen, Helsinki, Oslo, and Stockholm. Conflicts between timber production and recreation, and methods of resolving them by voluntary agreement, legislation, and planning.

A1 CLAWSON, M. Economic trade-offs in multiple-use management of forest lands. American Jour. of Agric. Economics 56(5): 919-926. Dec 1974.

A1 DARGAVEL, J. B., and I. S. FERGUSON. Forest use conflicts in Victoria. Australian Forestry 37(3): 215-224. Mar 1975.

Evolution of forest-use planning; applications of economic analysis; strengths and weaknesses of the various methods of resolving forest-use conflicts.

A1 ECHELBERGER, H. E. Timber management and aesthetics: a dilemma. New York Forester 31(2): 21-23. 1974.

Foresters are questioned about the wisdom of some of their management techniques. A search for ways to improve the visual and physical conditions of a forest after logging is described.

A1 FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS, Forestry Department. Study group on wildlife and outdoor recreation. In English and Spanish. Fifth meeting, North American Forestry Commission, Mexico City, Nov 1-2, 1973.

Recommendations for combining wildlife protection and outdoor recreation on forest land.

A1 MATSUSHITA, K. The philosophy of integrated utilization of recreation forests. In Japanese. Ringyo Gijitsu 7: 27-28. Jul 1974.

III APPLIED TO FOREST PRODUCTION

A1 MINCKLER, LEON S. Woodland ecology--environmental forestry for the small owner. Syracuse Univ. Press. 229 pp. 1975.

Basic information on forest ecology and a guide to woodland management for both environmental and financial goals.

A1 PAYNE, BRIAN R., and JACK W. THOMAS. Multiple use: who is the public and what are they saying? Timber-Wildlife Management Symposium Proc. Missouri Academy of Science Occasional Pap. 3, pp. 108-111. 1974.

Land managers have a professional responsibility to involve the public in multiple-use decisions. Research is needed to identify the public and their changing wants.

A1 PEARSON, H. A., and H. S. STERNITZKE. Forest-range inventory: a multiple-use survey. Jour. of Range Management 27(5): 404-407. 1974.

Description of a trial survey of understory herbage and browse in the longleaf pine/bluestem ecosystem in southwest Louisiana, a cover type known to produce high-quality forage and timber simultaneously. The trial shows the feasibility of incorporating range resources into forest surveys.

A1 SLUSHER, J. P., and T. M. HINCKLEY, EDS. Timber-wildlife management symposium. Missouri Academy of Science Occasional Pap. No. 3, 131 pp. 1974.

22 papers, in five main sections: The resource situation; The use of silvicultural methods; Practical cooperative programs now in use; Rare and endangered species and natural-areas management; Economics of coordinated multiple-use management.

A1 TUSTIN, J. R., and R. L. KNOWLES. Integrated farm forestry. New Zealand Jour. of Forestry 20(1): 83-88. 1975.

Multiple use for forage and timber promises higher financial returns and fewer land-allocation problems than traditional pastoral farming or exotic-plantation forestry.

A1 VESIKALLIO, H. The increase in timber harvesting cost as a result of forest utilization limitations in a forest used for recreational purposes. In Finnish; Eng. sum. Helsingin yliopiston Maankayton Ekonomian Laitos. Julkaisu No. 1, 73 pp. 1974.

A2 LEUSCHNER, W. A., and W. A. SELLERS. Growing costs for small plantation in Virginia. American Christmas Tree Jour. 18(4): 35-39. Nov 1974.

Christmas trees.

III APPLIED TO FOREST PRODUCTION

A3 SASSAMAN, ROBERT W., and ROGER D. FIGHT. A tool for estimating the financial returns on forage grasses seeded in thinned ponderosa pine. Jour. of Range Management 28(3): 185-189. May 1975.

Method for determining the approximate internal rate of return from seeding forage grasses in thinned ponderosa pine stands. The method is most useful to public land administrators for scheduling forage-seeding investments on either forested or open rangeland.

A5a BOULLARD, B. Trees and people. In French. Foret Privee Francaise No. 100, pp. 17-23. 1974.

Problem of the increasing public recreation on private forests: damage and annoyance to owners.

A5a BUHYOFF, GREGORY J. The use of behavioral measurements to assess on-site recreation preferences. Dissertation, Ph.D. Univ. of Michigan. 96 pp. 1975.

Relative attractiveness of different natural landscapes to recreationists; kinds of activity or behavior exhibited by recreationists within a given environment.

A5a DOOLING, P. J., and R. HERRICK. Lakeshore and surface waters for recreational use--a bibliography with abstracts. In Recreation Land-Use Review. Univ. of British Columbia Rep. 3, 14 pp. 1975.

A5a DOOLING, P. J., and R. HERRICK. Wild, scenic and recreational waterways--a bibliography with abstracts. In Recreation Land-Use Review. Univ. of British Columbia Rep. 2, 20 pp. 1975.

A5a DOUGLASS, ROBERT W. Forest recreation, second edition. Pergamon Press, Inc. 336 pp. 1975.

Provides the forest manager with general background on demands and planning for forest recreation and makes specific recommendations on how to do the job at the technician level.

A5a ELISEI, F. Economics and valuation of the recreational, scenic, and ecological benefits of woodland and pastoral surroundings. In Italian; French sum. Annali, Accademia Italiana di Scienze Forestali 23, pp. 261-279. 1974.

Financial and administrative considerations when a typical forest estate or wooded farm is converted into a country park managed primarily for the benefit of visitors.

III APPLIED TO FOREST PRODUCTION

A5a HENDEE, JOHN C., and RABEL J. BURDGE. The substitutability concept: implications for recreation research and management. Jour. of Leisure Res. 6(2): 157-162. 1974.

The concept is defined as the interchangeability of recreation activities in satisfying participants. Basic research questions about substitutability; management implications. Problems hampering research and applications of the concept.

A5a KELLOMAKI, S. Forest stand preferences of recreationists. In Finnish. Acta Forestalia Fennica Vol. 146, 36 pp. 1975.

Preferences of groups using two recreation areas owned by Helsinki City. These recreationists prefer stands of birch and pine rather than spruce, stands of mixed species rather than uniform stands, and mature stands rather than stands in earlier stages of development.

A5a LIENERT, L. Forests and tourism from the view of the forester. In German. Jour. Foret Suisse 126(2): 126-132. Feb 1975.

A5a RAVUSSIN, M. H. The forest is indispensable for a new form of tourism. In French. Jour. Foret Suisse 126(2): 133-139. Feb 1975.

A5a WOIMANT, B. Pedestrian trails and tourist management of forests. In French. Revue Forestiere Francaise 26(4): 321-327. Jul/Aug 1974.

A5b BEVINS, M. I., T. L. BROWN, G. L. COLE, K. J. HOCK, and W. F. LA PAGE. Analysis of the campground market in the Northeast. Rep. II. Privately owned areas. Vermont Agric. Exp. Sta. Bul. 679, 29 pp. 1974.

Results of a 1971 interview survey of campground operators in 12 northeastern states, including the characteristics of successful and unsuccessful campground enterprises: size, location, facilities, services, costs, and returns.

A5b DOOLING, P. J., and S. SHEPPARD. Recreation site development--a bibliography with abstracts. In Recreation Land-Use Review. Univ. of British Columbia Rep. 5, 16 pp. 1975.

A5b DOOLING, P. J., and S. SHEPPARD. Site selection criteria and the principles of design for planning recreational places--a bibliography with abstracts. In Recreation Land-Use Review. Univ. of British Columbia Rep. 4, 16 pp. 1975.

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A5b LA PAGE, W. F., and D. P. RAGAIN. Family camping trends--an eight-year panel study. Jour. of Leisure Res. 6: 101-112. 1974.

Eight years of annual camping-participation data for New England revealed that 51 percent of the campers were either camping less or had dropped out of camping.

A5b MOELLER, GEORGE H., RODNEY G. LARSON, and DOUGLAS A. MORRISON. Opinions of campers and boaters at the Allegheny reservoir. USDA Forest Serv. Northeastern Forest Exp. Sta. Res. Pap. NE-307, 26 pp. 1974.

Interviews with campers and boaters near the Allegheny Reservoir on the Allegheny National Forest revealed that their perceptions of management problems differed from those of managers.

A5c HERRICK, R., and P. J. DOOLING. Wilderness recreation management--a bibliography with abstracts. In Recreation Land-Use Review. Univ. of British Columbia Rep. 7, 29 pp. 1975.

A5c JUBENVILLE, A. Conservation organizations and wilderness use--a time for policy appraisal? Environmental Conservation 1(2): 93-99. Summer 1974.

Conservation organizations have been a primary force in the establishment of wilderness areas throughout the U.S. They have also been participants in wilderness recreation, particularly through sponsored trips, which have a tremendous impact on the wilderness. Basic policy changes are suggested as a means of protecting the wilderness.

A5d BORN, T. Measuring natural beauty: the problem of quantification. Progressive Agriculture of Arizona 26(5): 14-16. Sep/Oct 1974.

Watersheds.

A5d DOOLING, P. J., and S. SHEPPARD. Visual resource management and visitor reactions to timber harvesting--a bibliography with abstracts. In Recreation Land-Use Review. Univ. of British Columbia Rep. 6, 20 pp. 1975.

A5d LITTON, R. BURTON, JR. Esthetic resources of the lodgepole pine forest. In Management of Lodgepole Pine Ecosystems, Symposium Proc., Pullman Washington, October 9-11, 1973. Pp. 285-296. 1975.

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Lodgepole pine forest is examined from two standpoints: broad overview and detailed observation from within--the nearview. Lodgepole pine plays a sensitive role in many of the significant landscapes of the Rocky Mountains. The broad ecological amplitude of the species is recognized, but its role in the Rocky Mountains landscape is emphasized.

A5d LOVEN, L. Regional landscape planning on forest areas. In Finnish; Eng. sum. Silva Fennica 8(3): 185-204. 1974.

Problems of devising forest management plans that take account of landscape values and, at the same time, are economically acceptable to private forest owners.

A5d RADER, T. D., and L. S. HAMILTON. Aesthetics related to selected forest practices. Pennsylvania State Univ. Cooperative Extension Serv., USDA, Special Circular, Pennsylvania State Univ. Ext. Serv. 183, 12 pp. Apr 1974.

A6 HORNBECK, JAMES W., C. ANTHONY FEDERER, and ROBERT S. PIERCE. Managing New Hampshire forests for water. New Hampshire Water Works Association 35(4): 7-18. 1974.

Relationships between forests and streamflow in New Hampshire; some possibilities for managing forests to improve and protect water supplies.

A7 CLARK, ROGER N. Social science, social scientists, and wildlife management. Transactions from the Thirty-eighth Federal-Provincial Wildlife Conference, 1974. Pp. 103-107. [1975?]

Wildlife management, as the management of people, wants input from the social sciences. This input is hard to get because of such problems as communication, narrow specialization, failure of managers to recognize the value of collaboration, intolerance of social scientists toward applied work, and managers' lack of clear goals.

A7 MOELLER, G. H., and J. H. ENGELKEN. What fishermen look for in a fishing experience. Trout 5(4): 28, 43-44. 1974.

One hundred fishermen in central New York were interviewed to determine the relative importance of 8 selected factors that influence the success of a typical 1-day fishing trip.

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A8 ECHELBERGER, HERBERT E. Environmental perception and urban forestry. Univ. of Wisconsin, Urban Forestry Conference Proc. Pp. 17-28. 1974.

Management of urban forests must reflect the social needs of the clientele as well as the biological needs of the stand. Man's perception of and preferences for natural environments are reviewed; a going study to measure viewer reactions to several timber-harvesting techniques is described.

A8 KAZANSKAYA, N. S., V. V. LANINA, and N. N. MARFENIN. How to conserve suburban forests. In Russian. Priroda, U.S.S.R. No. 10, pp. 14-20. 1974.

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B1 DEAL, W. Growing trees for profit. David and Charles Publishing, Newton Abbot, U.K. 223 pp. 1974.

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B1 GEDNEY, DONALD R., DANIEL D. OSWALD, and ROGER D. FIGHT. Two projections of timber supply in the Pacific Coast states. USDA Forest Serv. Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Exp. Sta. Resource Bul. PNW-60, 40 pp. 1975.

Two projections of softwood timber supply for 1970-2020 for California, western and eastern Oregon, western and eastern Washington, and coastal Alaska: how much timber will likely be available in the future if forest management continues at recent levels, and if management is intensified except in coastal Alaska.

B1 KOZHIN, V. Timber quality, price and profitability. In Russian. Lesnaya Promyshlennost' 12: 16-17. Dec 1974.

B1 SCHWEITZER, DENNIS L. Economics of producing lodgepole pine stumpage. Management of Lodgepole PIne Ecosystems Symposium Proc., pp. 614-626. 1975.

An abundant tree species in Idaho and Montana, lodgepole pine has stumpage values and production costs such that growing it deliberately cannot be convincingly justified on financial grounds.

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B3 AMATI, R. Organization, output and costs of forest nurseries in Tuscany. In Italian; French sum. Annali, Accademia Italiana di Scienze Forestali 23, pp. 157-174. 1974.

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B3 BASTOS-FILHO, A. G. Financial incentives for reforestation in Brasil. In Portuguese. In Memoires of the National Symposium on Reforestation Projects. Colombian Institute for the Development of the Natural Renewable Resources. 11 pp. 1975.

B3 BURNHAM, HUGH M. Did you say direct seeding? Forests and People 25(3): 13-15, 30. Third Quarter 1975.

The landowner who wants 8 to 10 odds for successful pine reforestation at a quarter of the cost for tree planting should consider direct seeding--the modern reforestation tool specially suited to the needs of the private, nonindustrial forest landowner.

B3 BUSTOS, I., and T. L. VENEGAS. The forest policy and legislation in Colombia in relation to reforestation. In Spanish. In Memoires of the National Symposium on Reforestation Projects. Colombian Institute for the Development of the Natural Renewable Resources. 9 pp. 1975.

Taxes and incentives are analyzed.

B3 CABALLERO, M., and G. ZERECERO. Study of a commercial conifer plantation. In Spanish; Eng. sum. Sub-secretario Forestal y de la Fauna, Mexico. Bul. No. 2, 109 pp. 1973.

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B3 DUTROW, GEORGE. Economic analyses of tree improvement: a status report. USDA Forest Serv. South. Forest Exp. Sta. Gen. Tech. Rep. S[illegible], 10 pp. 1974.

Review of current literature establishes that most authors believe tree improvement expands production, although some point out drawbacks and alternatives. Both softwood and hardwood improvement programs have been analyzed.

B3 MANAS THEPHASDIN NA AYUTHYA. Elementary method of calculating expenditures in forest plantations. In Thai. The Vanasarn 33(2): 182-186. Apr-Jun 1975.

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B3 PARADES, A. J. An administration system to be used in forest nurseries based on PERT/CPM. In Spanish. IICA-CATIE, Turrialba, Costa Rica, Dissertation, M.S. 80 pp. 1973.

B3 SELBY, ASHLEY. Afforestation of fields in Finland: agricultural background and recent achievements. In English; Finnish sum. Metsantutkimuslaitoksen Julkaisuja, Instituti Forestalis Fenniae, Helsinki. 53 pp. 1975.

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B4 GRUT, MIKAEL. Methods of estimating the most profitable thinning program. Forestry in South Africa No. 14, pp. 25-29. Jun 1973.

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B4 NESTEROV, V. G., and E. V. AVTUKHOVICH. Optimizing the selection of areas for thinning by the method of dynamic programming. In Russian. Lesnoi Zhurnal 17(4): 10-14. 1974.

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B5 RUSTAGI, KRISHNA P. Optimality criteria in rotation. In English; German and French summaries. The Indian Forester 101(8): 429-433. Aug 1975.

The current forest productivity of India is low. It should be possible substantially to increase productivity by adopting rationally determined rotations based on output or financial criteria.

C L'VOV, P. N. Integration of forest industry and forestry in the taiga zone of the U.S.S.R. In Russian. Lesnaya Promyshlennost No. 1, pp. 16-17. 1975.

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D3 MARSHALL, K. BRADFORD. The spruce budworm and the dollar in New Brunswick. The Forestry Chron. 51(4): 143-146. Aug 1975.

Methods of benefit-cost analysis used in the Canadian province.

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D4 MAYER, H. Damage caused by excessive game densities--a problem of the national economy. In German. Allgemeine Forstzeitung 86(2): 40-46. 1975.

Direct and indirect game damage and prevention costs in Austria on the basis of German, Austrian, and Swiss figures.

D4 MAYER, H. Injuries from excessive game populations--an economic problem. In German. Allgemeine Forstzeitung 86(2): 40-46. Feb 1975.

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E BARTUNEK, J. The use of technological forecasting in drawing up a long-range plan for a forest enterprise. In Czech; Russian, English, German and French summaries. Lesnictvi 20(1): 57-68. 1974.

E BULGER, J. M., J. J. DURGIN, R. A. GIFFEN, T. C. TYRON, R. H. GRIFFIN, G. W. WEILAND, and R. M. FRANK, JR. Forest-practice goals and standards for the improvement, maintenance and protection of forest resources of Maine. Maine Forest Rev. 7: 1-21. Dec 1974.

E ELISEI, F. Historical and economic research on the forest and farm properties of an estate through study of its accounts. In Italian; French sum. Annali, Accademia Italiana di Scienze Forestali 23, pp. 71-112. 1974.

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E FRASER, T., and K. WALKER. 1973 financial data for forestry models. Forest Res. Institute, Production Forestry Division, New Zealand. Rep. No. 75. Dec 1974.

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E HIRATA, T. Conservation plans for forests and natural resources. In Japanese. Ringyo Gijitsu 7: 1-5. Jul 1974.

E KATO, F. Investment planning and sustained yield in forestry. In German. Allgemeine Forstzeitschrift 30(14): 292-294. 1975.

This study of forestry applications of general models of business economics concludes that systematic investment planning for sustained yield is not possible and that a satisfactory method of investment planning for forestry does not yet exist.

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E KLEIN, E. Forest management in the German Democratic Republic. In German; English and French summaries. Allgemeine Forst- und Jagdzeitung 146(2): 27-29. 1975.

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E LEUSCHNER, W. A., J. R. PORTER, M. R. REYNOLDS, and H. E. BURKHART. A linear programming model for multiple-use planning. Canadian Jour. of Forest Res 5(3): 485-591. Sep 1975.

Multiple-use planning is approached as a set of production objectives which have a set of management activities to help achieve them and a set of constraints which limit the management activities.

E MC KENZIE, T. A. The economic sensitivity of forestry activities to changes that affect forest management. In Spanish; Eng. sum. Turrialba 24(2): 150-155. 1974.

Four types of forestry activities are distinguished: establishment, maintenance, occasional (fire-fighting), and final (marking for final felling). The cost of management is the sum of the costs of these activities, and an expression is developed to calculate it.

E NOVOTNY, M., and K. KAVINA. The modelling of production costs in a computerized management system. In Czech; Russian, English, German and French summaries. Lesnictvi 20(1): 35-44. 1974.

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E WADE, DALE D., and DAROLD E. WARD. Management decisions in severely damaged stands. Jour. of Forestry 73(9): 573-577. Sep 1975.

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A1a EKLUND, M. Use of capital, labor, and forest resources in the world forest industries. Jaakko Poyry Publ. 17, 23 pp. Helsinki. 1975.

A1a WORLD WOOD. Review 1975. World Wood 16(8): 7-73. Jul 1975.

Status and trends in timber resources, principal wood-processing industries, and log and product exports and imports for most nations of the world. Text and tables.

A1b BANDROWSKI, S. S. Capital equipment prices and industry performance in forestry sector in Canada and abroad. In English; French sum. Canadian Forestry Serv., Environment Canada Forestry Tech. Rep. 8, 20 pp. 1975.

A "market basket" of capital equipment and machinery used in logging and wood-product manufacture in the late 1960s cost 15.5 percent more in Canada than in the U.S., and 37 percent more in Canada than in Finland. These differences represented a disadvantage of Canadian producers in competition with their principal world-trade rivals.

A1b BERTELSON, D. F. Louisiana forest industries, 1973. USDA Forest Serv. South. Forest Exp. Sta. Resource Bul. SO-51, 21 pp. 1974.

Louisiana forests supplied more than 561 million cubic feet of roundwood to industries in 1973. Pulpwood and sawlogs accounted for 79 percent of the harvest. A total of 207 primary wood-using plants were in operation.

A1b BLYTH, JAMES E., and WILLIAM A. FARRIS. Primary forest products industry and timber use, Iowa, 1972. USDA Forest Serv. Resource Bul. NC-28, 20 pp. 1975.

Between 1953 and 1972, while roundwood production, the use of round and rough products, and the number of wood-processing plants as a whole declined, pulp, paper, and veneer activity increased.

A1b BONES, JAMES T., N. ENGALICHEV, and W. G. GOVE. The timber industries of New Hampshire and Vermont. USDA Forest Serv. Northeastern Forest Exp. Sta. Resource Bul. NE-35, 25 pp. 1974.

Results of a survey in New Hampshire and Vermont: statistics on roundwood production and receipts and production and disposition of manufacturing residues.

IV APPLIED TO MANUFACTURING

A1b RUDERMAN, FLORENCE K. Production, prices, employment, and trade in Northwest forest industries, 1st Quarter, 1975. USDA Forest Serv. Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Exp. Sta. 53 pp. 1975.

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A1b RUDERMAN, FLORENCE K. Production, prices, employment, and trade in northwest forest industries 2nd Quarter, 1975. USDA Forest Serv. Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Exp. Sta. 56 pp. 1975.

A1c ARO, E. J. Prospects of the mechanized wood-processing industry. In Finnish. Economic Rev. 1974: 4, pp. 7-10. 1974.

A1c BANK OF FINLAND. Prospects for Finnish forest industry. Monthly Bul. 1974: 8, pp. 1-2. 1974.

A1c CENTRAL FORESTRY BOARD, TAPIO. Tapio's yearbook in 1973. In Finnish; Eng. sum. Central Forestry Board, Tapio, District Forestry Boards, Forest Management Association Rep. in 1973. Helsinki. 216 pp. 1974.

A1c FINNISH PAPER AND TIMBER. Forest industry production and exports in 1974. Finnish Paper and Timber 1975: 1, pp. 4-5. 1975.

A1c FINNISH PAPER AND TIMBER. Some features of the development in the Finnish forest industry during 1973. Finnish Pap. and Timber 1974: 4; 1974: 5, pp. 3-18. 1974.

A1c FINNISH PAPER AND TIMBER. Some features of the development in the forest industry during 1974. Finnish Paper and Timber 1975: 4a, pp. 247-290. 1975.

A1c HARSTELA, P. The influence of the change in cost level on some mechanization prognoses. In Finnish: Eng. sum. Silva Fennica Vol. 92: 111-114. 1974.

A1c TOPPARI, V. Features of the development of Finnish forest industries in the 1960s and 1970s. Finnish Pap. and Timber 1974: 6, pp. 1-4. 1974.

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A1e CHAIPHET, SATHI. Future of sawmills in Bangkok. In Thai. The Vanasarn 32(4): 329-333. Oct/Dec 1974.

A2 BRODIE, JOHN E., and JEAN NOLLEY. Maryland's primary wood industry: a utilization summary and directory. Maryland Forest Serv., Dept. of Natural Resources, Annapolis. 59 pp. 1974.

A primary wood-industry directory and a resume of the industry's characteristics and degree of concentration.

A2 MALAYSIAN FORESTER. Directory of forest industries in Malaysia. Malaysian Forester, 94 pp. 1974.

Timber exporters, loggers, sawmills, etc., by region.

A4 KERPPOLA, K. The profitability of large firms in the Finnish forest industry. Liiketaloudellinen Aikakauskirja 1974: 4, pp. 316-328. 1974.

A4 PETROV, A. P., and L. P. ANDREEVA. Methods of evaluating the effectiveness of combining logging and wood processing. In Russian. Lesnoi Zhurnal 17(4): 134-137. 1974.

Econometric models for predicting the financial outcome of combining logging with processing in forest enterprises in the U.S.S.R.

A4 WELLWOOD, E. W. How to allocate logs among machines to maximize profit: a simple method. Forest Products Jour. 25(10): 19-23. Oct 1975.

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B1 HOAR, LEIGH, JR. Results of a survey of logging practices in Maine. North. Logger and Timber Processor 24(2): 16-17, 38-40. Aug 1975.

Survey indicated relatively little environmental disturbance, and that was confined largely to operations in unmanaged stands.

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B1 LLOYD, J. D., JR. 1973 Washington timber harvest. USDA Forest Serv. Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Exp. Sta. Resource Bul. PNW-61, 2 pp. May 1975.

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B1 PARADA, A. G. Study of logging and harvesting systems in Colombia. In Spanish. In IV Colombian National Forestry Congress Memoires. Vol. II, 27 pp. 1973.

B1 SILVERSIDES, C. R., ED. Proceedings, IUFRO Division 3, Forest Harvesting Mechanization and Automation, October 5, 1974. In English; French and German summaries. Canada Dept. of the Environment, Forestry Serv., Ottawa, Publ. 5, Div. 3. 555 pp. 1974.

A number of articles relevant to social sciences in forestry. The opening section, Regional Summaries, has much to say about forest resources, labor, and costs. The next, Social Aspects of Forest Harvesting Mechanization, considers forest ownership, costs and returns, multiple use, and many aspects of forest labor problems. The section on Ergonomics also deals with labor. Environmental considerations and the weighing of procedural alternatives are treated in some of the later articles.

B2 ANDERSON, W. C., and J. E. GRANSKOG. Mechanized row-thinning systems in slash pine plantations. USDA Forest Serv. South. Forest Exp. Sta. Res. Pap. SO-103, 12 pp. 1974.

Equations for estimating productivity of harvesters in shortwood, long-log, and whole-tree systems; harvesting output and costs for specific stand conditions.

B2 POCHINKOV, S. V. Economic/mathematical model for optimization of the logging process and the density and structure of the road network in a forest. In Russian. Lesnoi Zhurnal 17(6): 148-153. 1974.

B3a EISENHAUER, G. Costs and degree of utilization in the exploitation of natural forests in Chile. In German. Holz-Zentralblatt 101(3/4): 18, 20. 1975.

Utilization and costs in a private enterprise.

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B3a HAKKILA, P., H. KALAJA, and M. MAKELA. Full-tree utilization as a solution to the problem of small trees. In Finnish. Folia Forestalia 240. 78 pp. 1975.

The following aspects of whole-tree utilization are considered: harvesting small trees, advantages and disadvantages of whole-tree chipping, above-ground biomass of small trees, objects of whole-tree harvesting, alternative logging schedules, whole-tree chippers, results of the logging experiments, the problem of leaves and needles, results of utilization experiments, development prospects for whole-tree utilization.

B4 FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS, Forestry Department. Seminar on logging transportation in Latin American countries. In Spanish. Oaxtepec, Mexico. 1975.

Papers include: Forest policy (T. Frisk, 12 pp.); Road transport, exploitation costs and trends in logging operations (J. Overgaard, 10 pp.); Marketing of forestry industry products (T. Hederstrom, 25 pp.); Methodology of estimating cost and efficiency of logging operations and log transport (H. J. Anaya Lopez and V. T. Quevedo, 33 pp.).

B4 SAGE, RICHARD W., JR., and WILLIAM C. TIERSON. Establishing vegetative cover along logging access roads: techniques--costs--benefits. North. Logger and Timber Processor 24(4): 16-17, 33-34, 38. Oct 1975.

C1a MANNING, G. H. The Canadian softwood lumber industry: a model. In English; French sum. Canadian Jour. of Forest Res. 5(3): 345-351. Sep 1975.

An econometric model of the Canadian softwood lumber industry that describes supply and demand. Demand is seen as a function of U.S. demand and Canadian construction wages and economic growth. U.S. demand is taken to depend on price and construction activity.

C1a MIETTINEN, P. Some features of Finland's sawmill industry. In Finnish; Eng. sum. Osuuspankkijarjeston Taloudellinen Katsaus 1974:2, pp. 17-20, 34-35. 1974.

C1c HUYLER, NEIL K. Live-sawing: a way to increase lumber grade yield and mill profits. USDA Forest Serv. Northeastern Forest Exp. Sta. Res. Pap. NE-305, 9 pp. 1974.

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Live-sawing, as compared with grade-sawing, results in substantial increases in production rate, overrun, and log value per thousand board feet, and significant reduction in size of the break-even log diameter.

C1c VESIKALLIO, H. The choice of location of a sawmill. In Finnish; Eng. sum. Helsingin yliopiston Maankayton Ekonomian Laitos. Julkaisuja No. 2, 80 pp. 1974.

C2a EKLUND, R. The global pulp and paper industry in the 1970s, some problems and trends. [Publisher?] 26 pp. Helsinki. 1974.

C2a FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS, Forest Industries and Trade Division. Paper crisis and its impact on the developing countries. World Pulp and Paper Conference, Stockholm, Sweden, October 28, 1974. 5 pp. 1974.

Future supply and demand for paper in relation to fibrous raw-material supply; prospective net balance of trade in pulp and paper in 1985, by country.

C2a FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS, Forestry Department. FAO Advisory Committee on Pulp and Paper, 16th Session. In English and Spanish. Rome. 1975.

Papers include: World pulp and paper capacities, 1974-79, FAO survey, 1975, by country; Estimated production of pulp, paper, and paperboard in certain countries in 1974, FAO survey, 1975; Waste paper data, 1972-74, by the secretariat.

C2c BLYTH, JAMES E., and JAMES T. BONES. Pulpwood production in the Northeast and North Central states for 1973. North. Logger 23(3): 16. 1974.

Pulpwood production between 1972 and 1973 increased 20 percent in the 21-state area, all subregions contributing significantly to the higher output.

C2c PALO, MATTI, and OLLI NISSILA. Waste paper recycling: economic and ecological prospects. In English; Finnish sum. The Finnish Forest Res. Institute, Helsinki. 112 pp. 1975.

World leaders in paper recovery (percent of paper consumption saved for recycling) or paper utilization (percent of production derived from used paper) include the U.S., Netherlands, Japan, Switzerland, Austria, West Germany, the U.K. Low ranking countries include Canada, Finland, and the Scandinavian nations. Utilization rates are low for heavy exporters. Recovery rates, which have been rising fast, are high where recovery is cheap, paper prices and wage rates are high, and new wood is scarce.

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C3a BERTELSON, D. F. Alabama's changing veneer industry. Alabama Forest Products 17(10): 21-22. 1974.

Alabama harvested 367 million board feet of veneer logs in 1972, 83 percent softwood. Of the 30 active veneer plants in the state, 6 that manufactured southern pine plywood accounted for the bulk of the output.

C3a HARTMAN, L. A. Will the Finnish plywood and particle board industry lose its export markets to developing countries? In Finnish; Eng. sum. Paperi ja Puu 1974: 11, pp. 853-868. 1974.

C3b FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS. Guidelines before establishing a wood-based panels operation. In English, Spanish, and French. FAO Committee on wood-based panel products, 4th Session, New Delhi. 68 pp. 1975.

Handbook on establishment of wood-based panel plants in developing countries. Elements of feasibility study of plywood, particleboard, and fibreboard plants, including assessment of production capacity, costs, and capital requirements.

C3b MAHONEY, LEONARD,JR. Economic considerations for the manufacture of structural composite panels. Forest Products Jour. 25(9): 61-63. Sep 1975.

Demand, pricing, and cost considerations in the manufacture of veneer overlaid on a reconstituted wood core. Manufacturing costs for a hypothetical case.

C9 EKLUND, R. Market and raw material prospects for the particle board industry in western Europe. Jaakko Poyry Publ. 29, 14 pp. 1975.

C9 WITHYCOMBE, RICHARD. The outlook for particleboard manufacture in the northern Rocky Mountain region. USDA Forest Serv. Intermountain Forest and Range Exp. Sta. Gen. Tech. Rep. INT-21, 39 pp. 1975.

Particleboard consumption, expected to rise rapidly through the 1970s, will favor plant expansion near sources of wood-manufacturing residues, but not expansion in the northern Rockies, where forest residues would have to be the primary raw material.

C10 FINNISH TRADE REVIEW. Prefabricated wooden houses and their elements. Finnish Trade Rev. 1975: 1, pp. 6-24. 1975.

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C11 DE CARVALHO, J. F. Timber as a source of energy. In Portuguese. Brasil Florestal 5(17): 5-6. Jan/Mar 1974.

C11 ROSE, DIETMAR W. Fuel forest versus strip-mining: fuel production alternatives. Jour. of Forestry 73(8): 489-493. Aug 1975.

A proposal for a "fuel forest" is reexamined as one alternative to the strip-mining of coal in Iowa; an analytical model is described for comparing alternative energy sources.

D3 GARRETT, DAVID. The energy crisis: what it means to you as a producer. National Maple Syrup Digest 13(1): 12-16. 1974.

Maple syrup processing costs and product price as affected by increased cost of No. 2 fuel oil.

V APPLIED TO MARKETING, TRADE, AND DEMAND FOR FOREST OUTPUT

A1 AGRICULTURAL PRICE REPORTING OFFICE. Agricultural prices, 1974. In Norwegian. Oslo, Norway. Aug 1975.

Production, consumption, trade, and prices of wood raw materials and finished products for Norway and other nations over various periods ranging from 1973-74 to 1938-74. Table titles are given in English.

A2 MADAS, A. World consumption of wood: trends and prognoses. Akademiai Kiado, Budapest. 130 pp. 1974.

A review of world forestry, timber output, and prospects to the year 2000, based upon FAO-ECE and other sources. Rapid increases in percent of forests utilized (from today's 40 percent) are forecast. Special attention given to Siberia, Canada, Latin America, and Southeast Asia as sources of timber supply.

A2 MOELLER, G. H., and H. E. ECHELBERGER. Approaches to forecasting recreation consumption. In Outdoor Recreation Research: Applying the Results. USDA Forest Serv. North Central Forest Exp. Sta. Gen. Tech. Rep. NC-9. Pp. 43-55. 1974.

Summary of methods for forecasting consumption of resource-based outdoor recreation.

A2 MOISEEV, N. A. M. Principles of predicting the utilization and renewal of forest resources. In Russian. Lesnaya Promyshlennost, Moscow. 224 pp. 1974.

Problems of predicting the utilization and renewal of forest resources in the U.S.S.R. over the long term and the demand for them in the national economy.

A2 MONTGOMERY, ALBERT A., VERNON L. ROBINSON, and JAMES D. STRANGE. An economic model of Georgia's long-run timber market. Georgia Forest Res. Council Rep. No. 34, 21 pp. May 1975.

Tentative findings are (1) that timber output can economically be doubled even if expected decrease in relative price of timber materializes; (2) that present intensity of timber management is close to rational economically; and (3) that public subsidy of private timber-growing efforts would be needed to meet prospective demands.

A2 SAETHER, R. Production and actual cuts. In Norwegian. Skogeieren, No. 9. 10 pp. Sep 1975.

Production goals for Norwegian forestry formulated by forestry officials.

V APPLIED TO MARKETING, TRADE, AND DEMAND FOR FOREST OUTPUT

A3 SENDAK, PAUL E. Analysis of pure maple syrup consumers. USDA Forest Serv. Northeastern Forest Exp. Sta. Res. Pap. NE-295, 11 pp. 1974.

Users of pure maple syrup who live in the syrup-producing area differ from consumers in other parts of the United States in their pattern of syrup use and purchase.

B1a BITTIG, B. Wood marketing policy: theory and practice. In German; French sum. Schweizerische Zeitschrift fur Forstwesen 126(3): 193-206. 1975.

Fluctuations in the wood market in Switzerland during 1973-74, when the coordinated activities of the wood-marketing organizations helped to stabilize prices. Theoretical analysis of wood-marketing policy.

B1a EVENSEN, TORE B. Rationalizing the shipment of wood. Unasylva 27(108): 15-19. 1975.

Replacement of log exports with wood products processed in developing countries can result in savings, and therefore net profits, for exporters and importers alike; more volume and value can be shipped and the processed products are easier and cheaper to handle.

B1a GARCIA, P. N., and M. J. RODRIGUEZ. Forest products marketing. In Spanish. In IV Colombian National Forestry Congress Memoires. Vol. I, 34 pp. 1973.

Colombia.

B1a MEXICO Y SUS BOSQUES. Mexican imports and exports of wood and its derivatives. In Spanish. Mexico y sus Bosques 13(6): 25-39. 1974.

Analysis of statistics for recent years; estimates for 1976.

B2 LONNSTEDT, LARS. The private forest owners opinion about how to sell timber. In Swedish. Sveriges Skogsvardsforbunds Tidskrift. May 1975.

Most farmers prefer selling delivered logs. An attractive alternative for nonfarmers is to sell stumpage.

V APPLIED TO MARKETING, TRADE, AND DEMAND FOR FOREST OUTPUT

B2 SANVICTORES, BENJAMIN F. Moving away from log exports. Unasylva 27(108): 10-14. 1975.

The big timber-exporting countries of the Pacific are phasing out their log exporting and moving toward the manufacturing of their own wood products.

B2 TUSA, G. The long-term trends in the African tropical roundwood market and the Hungarian veneer supply. In Hungarian; Russian, English, and German summaries. In Faipari Kutatasok 1973, pp. 29-41. 1974.

Factors influencing the export of logs from W. Africa, including local marketing organizations. Relation of the rapid price increases between 1971 and 1973 to the profitability of veneer production in Hungary. How can the nation ensure a stable supply of veneer without spending more on imports?

B3 DUSTING, N. R. The lumber market--present and future. Pulp and Pap. Mag. of Canada 76(7): 41-44. Jul 1975.

The Canadian lumber market is profoundly affected by the ups and downs of housing activity. However, long-term prospects for growth are good, provided costs can be kept in line.

B6 LA PAGE, WILBUR F. Market research--the missing link in resource-development planning for outdoor recreation. In Outdoor Recreation Research: Applying the Results. USDA Forest Serv. North Central Forest Exp. Sta. Gen. Tech. Rep. NC-9. Pp. 107-113. 1974.

Need for models of outdoor recreation markets; emphasis on the family camping market.

B7 KNUTSON, ROBERT G. Trends in the highway market for wood products. USDA Forest Serv. Northeastern Forest Exp. Sta. Res. Note NE-210, 4 pp. 1975.

Forty-eight million cubic feet of wood products were used in the nation's highway construction program in 1972. Expenditures for highway construction increased 2-1/2 times from 1954 to 1972, but the quantity of wood used in highway construction changed little during this period because other materials were substituted for wood for both structural forms and structure members.

V APPLIED TO MARKETING, TRADE, AND DEMAND FOR FOREST OUTPUT

C1 SCHODEL, H. Price situation and development from the view of private forests. In German. Forst Holzwirt 30(4): 63-64, 66-68. Feb 25, 1975.

C3 PETROV, A. P., and G. V. GANZHINA. Methods of constructing equilibrium prices balancing supply and demand, as exemplified by industrial chips. In Russian. Lesnoi Zhurnal 17(5): 131-135. 1974.

Equilibrium prices in the context of the Soviet socio-economic system.

D AUSTIN, JOHN W., and DAVID R. DARR. The Jones Act and the Douglas-fir region softwood lumber industry in perspective. Jour. of Forestry 73(10): 644-648. Oct 1975.

Because of the Jones Act, foreign flag ships cannot be used for intercoastal shipment of lumber in the U.S. As a result, British Columbia producers have a transportation cost advantage in competing with west coast U.S. producers for east coast markets. However, other factors, especially stumpage-price differences, may override this advantage.

INDEX

This list is to help users of the bibliography find the references they are looking for. The words provide entry into the appropriate sections of the bibliography. The index is best used in conjunction with the Subject Matter Classification Scheme, republished at the front of this issue. For example, if the user enters the index at Administration, forest, he is referred to Section III of the bibliography, because to be more specific would require subdividing the topic essentially as the Classification Scheme does. The user's next step, then, is to turn to the Scheme, where he finds that forest administration in general is IIIA1, administration pertaining to forest roads is IIIC, and so on.

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APPENDIX

THESES AND DISSERTATIONS
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Each entry is arranged in the following order: first, the student's name, commencing with his last name; second, the title or subject of his work; third, the name of the institution where he is doing his studies; fourth, the degree toward which he is working; fifth and last, the possible date of completion.

I SOCIAL SCIENCE APPLIED TO FORESTRY AT LARGE

A KMIOTEK, ALICE M. Forest economics. Univ. of Wisconsin, M.S. Jun 1977.

A PERLACK, ROBERT D. Quantitative natural resource economics. Univ. of Wisconsin, Ph.D. Aug 1978.

A SUN, JOSEPH CHANG. Forest economics. Univ. of Wisconsin, Ph.D. Sep 1978.

C1 DREESEN, ALAN D. Regulating forest practices in Texas: a problem analysis. Texas A & M Univ., M.S. May 1976.

II APPLIED TO FORESTRY'S PRODUCTIVE AGENTS

B2b BUTKUS, MICHAEL F. Exposure to the environmental impact statement process and environmental awareness in Forest Service decision makers. Utah State Univ., M.S. Jan 1976.

B2b LOESCH, MICHAEL A. The opinions of residents in selected Minnesota communities toward Voyageurs National Park. Univ. of Minnesota, Ph.D. Dec 1977.

B2c KARPIAK, STEVEN. History of Porcupine Mountains State Park. Michigan Technological Univ., M.S. Jun 1977.

II APPLIED TO FORESTRY'S PRODUCTIVE AGENTS

B3c GEHLHAUSEN, RANDY J. Timber availability from small woodland owners in east Texas. Texas A & M Univ., M.S. May 1976.

C2 CLARK, ROGER WILLIAM. Social indicators of land-use change as extracted from sequential aerial photographs. Yale Univ., Ph.D. May 1978.

C3 COPE, DAVID H. Economic measurement of the distributional impacts of rural land-use planning. SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry, Ph.D. Aug 1976.

C3 FREDERICKS, ALFRED H. National land-use planning: an analysis of legislative experience. SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry, M.S. Jan 1976.

C3 SCHAEFER, LAWRENCE M. An anatomy of two land-use laws: Connecticut's tidal wetlands and inland wetlands act: an analysis of the implementation and evaluation of land-use laws. Yale Univ., Ph.D. Jun 1977.

C3 THORNTON, H. WAYNE. Land-use planning: the Forest Service, local communities, and conflict. North. Arizona Univ., M.S. May 1976.

III APPLIED TO FOREST PRODUCTION

A1 FAIRCLOTH, VERNON LEE. Costs and returns for beef cattle-timber enterprises in the southern pine ecosystems. Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State Univ., M.S. Dec 1976.

A1 MC AFEE, MARY ELIZABETH. Enhancing recreational potential on high mountain reservoirs subjected to drawdown. Colorado State Univ., M.S. May 1977.

A5a BLACKWOOD, THOMAS C. Various impacts of recreational activities on the environment--emphasis on minimum human impact on natural areas. Univ. of Wisconsin, M.S. Dec 1976.

A5a DELUCCHI, PHILIP B. Impact of the Douglas-fir tussock moth on recreation use and visitor satisfaction in the blue mountains, Oregon. Oregon State Univ., M.S. Jun 1976.

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